

cavities apart. The processus ascendentes of the premaxillary are comparatively very short, the crested part of the vomero-palatines hardly developed.

Fig. 7. Partly dissected skull of *M. rusconii*. The nasals, prefrontals, and frontals are cut away. A transverse cartilaginous ethmoidal plate separates the cavum cranii from the nasal cavities, which are separated longitudinally by a double ossified septum; the septum nearly reaches the lamina cribrosa. Here in *M. rusconii* there is only a small rudimentary cartilaginous septal portion grafting itself upon the ethmoidal plate.

March 5, 1895.

Sir W. H. FLOWER, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The Assistant Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February 1895:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February was 36, of which 18 were by presentation, 3 by birth, 7 by purchase, and 8 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 124.

Amongst the additions attention may be called to a fine female Giraffe, which was received from South Africa. This is believed to be the first example of the large dark-blotched race ever seen in Europe, the Giraffes previously exhibited having belonged to the smaller and paler form found in Northern Africa.

The Giraffe, which was purchased of Mr. C. Reiche for £500, is said to be the survivor of six, captured on the Sabi River, in Portuguese territory, and brought down to Pretoria. The remainder were lost by death and disease. The present animal was conveyed to Delagoa Bay, and shipped to Southampton in the S.S. 'Greek.'

The Society has also purchased of Mr. Reiche a pair of Sable Antelopes (*Hippotragus niger*) and a pair of Brindled Gnus (*Connochaetes taurina*), all in excellent condition.

The Assistant Secretary exhibited on behalf of Mr. W. Halsey, of the Hudson's Bay Company, two Marten's skins which had been received from districts widely apart. The peculiarity in these skins consisted in the fact that one of the fore legs was deficient in both of them.